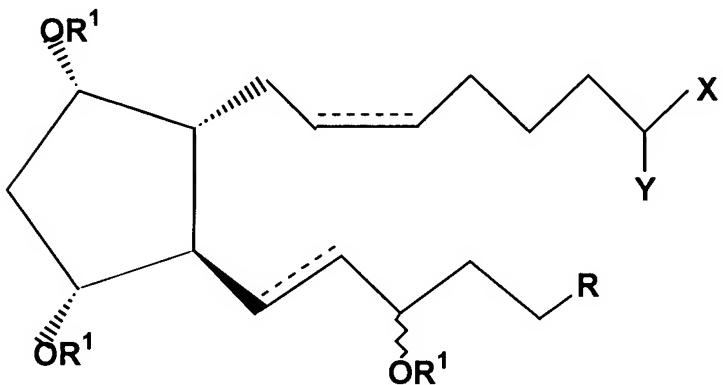


In the Claims:

1. (Previously Amended) A method of treating ocular hypertension which comprises administering to a mammal having ocular hypertension a therapeutically effective amount of a compound represented by formula II:

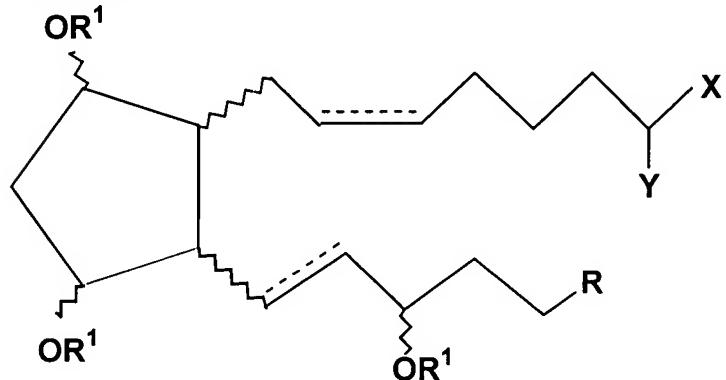


wherein the hatched segments represent  $\alpha$  bonds, the solid triangle represents a  $\beta$  bond, wavy line attachments indicate either the alpha ( $\alpha$ ) or beta ( $\beta$ ) configuration; dashed bonds represent a double bond or a single bond, R is a substituted hetero aryl radical, wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl, COR<sup>1</sup>, COCF<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub> and CN; R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen or a lower alkyl radical having up to six carbon atoms, X is selected from the group consisting of -OR<sup>1</sup>, -N(R<sup>1</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, and -N(R<sup>5</sup>)SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup>, wherein R<sup>5</sup> represents hydrogen or CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> represents hydrogen or a lower alkyl radical having up to six carbon atoms and halogen substituted derivatives of said lower alkyl radical; Y is =O or represents 2 hydrogen radicals and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters thereof.

2. (Cancel) The method of Claim 1 wherein the substituent on the heteroaryl radical is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl, COR<sub>1</sub>, COCF<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>1</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> and CN.

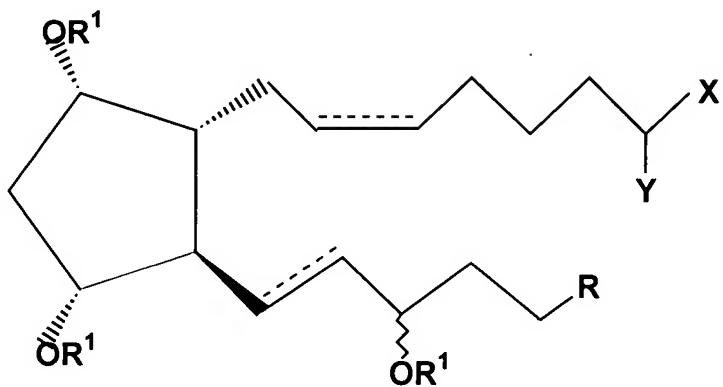
3. (Original) A pharmaceutical product, comprising a container adapted to dispense the contents of said container in metered form; and an ophthalmic solution in said container comprising a compound of formula I as defined in Claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, in admixture with a non-toxic, ophthalmically acceptable liquid vehicle.

4. (Original) A method of treating glaucoma which comprises administering to a mammal having glaucoma a therapeutically effective amount of a compound represented by formula I:



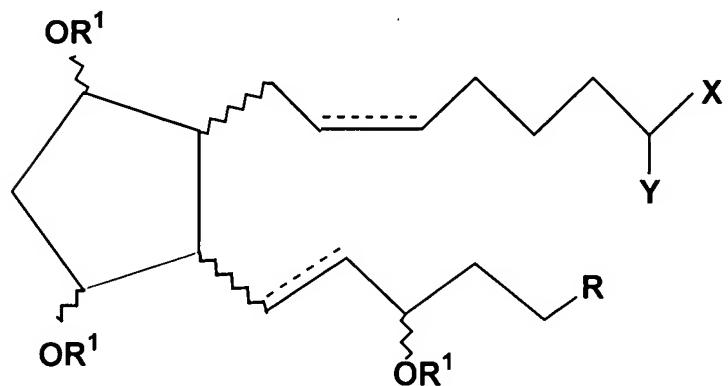
wherein the wavy segments represent either an alpha ( $\alpha$ ) or beta ( $\beta$ ) bond; dashed bonds represent a double bond or a single bond, R is a substituted hetero aryl radical, wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl, COR<sup>1</sup>, COCF<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>1</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub> and CN; R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen or a lower alkyl radical having up to six carbon atoms, X is selected from the group consisting of -OR<sup>1</sup>, -N(R<sup>1</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen or a lower alkyl radical having up to six carbon atoms, X is selected from the group consisting of -OR<sup>1</sup>, -N(R<sup>1</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, and -N(R<sup>5</sup>)SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup>, wherein R<sup>5</sup> represents hydrogen or CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> represents hydrogen or a lower alkyl radical having up to six carbon atoms and halogen substituted derivatives of said lower alkyl radical; Y is =O or represents 2 hydrogen radicals and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters thereof.

5. (Original) The method of claim 4 wherein said compound is represented by formula II:



wherein the hatched segments represent  $\alpha$  bonds and the triangular segment represents a  $\beta$  bond.

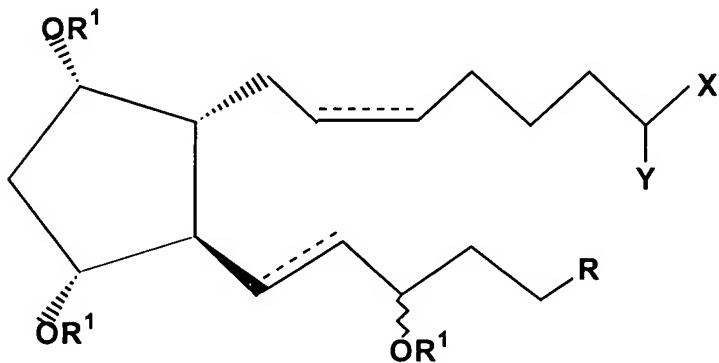
6. (Previously Amended) A method of treating elevated intraocular pressure which comprises administering to a mammal having elevated intraocular pressure a therapeutically effective amount of a compound represented by formula I:



wherein the wavy segment represents either an alpha ( $\alpha$ ) or beta ( $\beta$ ) bond; dashed bonds represent a double bond or a single bond, R is a substituted hetero aryl radical, wherein the substituent is selected from the group consisting of  $\text{C}_1$  to  $\text{C}_6$  alkyl, halogen, trifluoromethyl,  $\text{COR}^1$ ,  $\text{COCF}_3$ ,  $\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^1$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$  and  $\text{CN}$ ;  $\text{R}^1$  is hydrogen or a lower alkyl radical having up to six carbon atoms, X is selected

from the group consisting of -OR<sup>1</sup>, -N(R<sup>1</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen or a lower alkyl radical having up to six carbon atoms, X is selected from the group consisting of -OR<sup>1</sup>, -N(R<sup>1</sup>)<sub>2</sub>, and -N(R<sup>5</sup>)SO<sub>2</sub>R<sup>6</sup>, wherein R<sup>5</sup> represents hydrogen or CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>6</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> represents hydrogen or a lower alkyl radical having up to six carbon atoms and halogen substituted derivatives of said lower alkyl radical; Y is =O or represents 2 hydrogen radicals and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts and esters thereof.

7. (Original) The method of claim 6 wherein said compound is represented by formula II:



wherein the hatched segments represent  $\alpha$  bonds and the triangular segment represents a  $\beta$  bond.